

1    Abstract

2           A superconducting material useful for forming electrolytic devices is made by  
3    establishing multiple niobium or tantalum components in a primary billet of a ductile material;  
4    working the primary billet through a series of reduction steps to form the niobium or tantalum  
5    components into elongated elements; cutting and restacking the resulting elongated elements  
6    with a porous confining layer to form a secondary billet, working the secondary billet through a  
7    series of reduction steps including twisting and final rolling to thin ribbon cross-sections with  
8    greater than 5:1 Aspect Ratios; cutting the resulting elongated billet into sections; and leaching  
9    the core and sheath at least in part.